

Rain tonight. Sunday
cloudy; probably
occasional rain.

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PRICE ONE CENT

Bishop Coleman Dead At Home in Delaware After a Brief Illness



BISHOP LEIGHTON COLEMAN,
Of the Delaware Diocese of the Episcopal Church, Who Died Today.

Episcopal Church Loses One of Its Most Pic- turesque Figures.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 14.—Leighton Coleman, Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Delaware, died suddenly at 8 o'clock this morning.

Bishop Coleman was born in Philadelphia May 3, 1837, and has been bishop of Delaware since October 18, 1888. He graduated from the General Theological Seminary in New York in 1861 and in the same year married Miss Frances Elizabeth Dupont.

His charges have been St. Luke's Church, Burlington, Pa.; St. John's, Wilmington, Del.; St. Mark's, Mauch Chunk, Pa.; Trinity Church, Toledo, Ohio, and the Church of the Redeemer, at Sayre, Pa. He was the author of "The History of the Lehigh Valley," "The Church in America," and "The History of the American Church."

Picturesque Figure.

Bishop Coleman was a picturesque figure not only in the American house of bishops, but among laymen. For more than forty years he has spent his annual vacation tramping through the country. He has endured hardships as they came, and apparently paid little attention to them. He always dressed in a business suit and usually traveled incognito, although he made no effort to conceal his identity. He rather enjoyed going about in this way for he said he could meet and talk with people, without restraint on their part. He said he thoroughly enjoyed being included in the conversations of the people as they would include any ordinary traveler and that some of the greatest and best lessons of his life were learned in this way.

Amusing Experiences.

In the course of these trips Bishop Coleman had many amusing experiences and on several occasions was refused lodging. At these times he usually took to the haystacks or barns and slept just as comfortably, according to his own statement, as if he had been tucked up in a comfortable bed.

He once said: "I have been taken for nearly everything but a clergyman, as, for example, a lightning rod agent, a peddler, fortune teller, real estate speculator, traveling dentist, tax collector, and book agent. During the civil war I was frequently taken for a spy and was regarded many times with unconcealed suspicion."

Bishop Coleman's costume consisted of a business suit, a sash hat, stout boots and staff. Usually he carried a knapsack. Frequently when he applied for lodging he was questioned closely as to how he had come into town, and usually when he said he had walked, he was made to understand that it was the custom of the house to pay in advance.

During pilgrimages of the past few years Bishop Coleman has frequently been called "Santa Claus" by the children of the various country towns into which his walks carried him. Many of the children would tell him what they wanted for Christmas, and these more than any other experiences, Bishop Coleman enjoyed.

FOUND WITH BROKEN NOSE; REMEMBERS NOTHING OF IT

Found lying in the snow on Pennsylvania avenue with his nose fractured, James Harrison, sixty-five years old, was taken to the Emergency Hospital by Detective Mullen early this morning. Harrison says he does not remember what happened, but believes he slipped on the snowy pavement.

DIES BY DEER HE SHOT; HUNTER'S HEART WEAK

TILTON, N. H., Dec. 14.—The body of George Whitney, of Canterbury, was found in the woods near Northfield yesterday morning. Whitney was shot by a deer while hunting. He was taken to the hospital, but died before he could be operated on. It is believed that his heart was weak.

ABOLISH JURY CASES FOR INSANE ASYLUM

—Dr. W. A. White

Superintendent Urges
Changes in Commit-
ment Law in An-
nual Report.

Tells of Conditions at
the Government Insti-
tution During Past
Year.

Abolition of jury trials in the commit-
ment of insane people to the Govern-
ment Hospital for the Insane is strongly
recommended by Dr. William A. White,
superintendent of that institution, in his
biannual report to the Secretary of the
Interior.

The report, which explains that the
institution is in excellent general shape,
points out that the average daily num-
ber of patients is always on the in-
crease there, and that additional appro-
priations are needed to care for them.

House Investigation.

Dr. White then has this to say about
the commitment of insane people in the
District of Columbia:

"A special committee of the House
of Representatives appointed at the last
session of Congress to make a full and
complete investigation of the manage-
ment of this hospital was composed
largely of lawyers. This committee
looked into the question of the manage-
ment of this hospital with considerable
care, and as a result of such investigation
were fully convinced, I believe, of the
justice of the strictures which I have
heretofore placed on the methods of
procedure in the District."

Want Appropriation.

For the support, clothing, and treat-
ment of the insane that are sent to St.
Elizabeth's an appropriation of \$600,000
is asked from Congress, with the follow-
ing explanatory note:

"This amount is based on 2,730 patients
at \$220 per capita. This number is ar-
rived at by estimating the probable in-
crease on the basis of what the increase
has been in past years. Pursuing the
same method of calculation for the Dis-
trict of Columbia patients, their share is
\$294,800, leaving \$305,200 to be provided
for in the sundry civil bill."

"The last year shows an increase in
the daily average population of the
hospital of twenty-seven, while the
number remaining in the hospital on
June 30, 1907, was forty-four in excess
of the number remaining at the close of
the last fiscal year. Practically all of
this increase has been from the District
of Columbia, therefore the increased
appropriation is asked for this class."

\$40,000 for Repairs.

For general repairs and improvements
\$40,000 is asked.

In the total sum of \$855,100 which is
asked the following items are included:

New entrance to gatehouse, \$5,000
Building cow stalls, barns, pig-
ery, henry, etc., \$50,000
Iron fence on east side of Nichols
avenue, \$14,000
Additional amount necessary to
construct an amusement hall, \$35,000
Centralizing power plant, remodel-
ing electrical layout, etc., \$75,000

The report gives this statement about
the patients treated:

"There were 2,548 patients remaining
in the hospital on June 30, 1906, as
against 2,590 on June 30, 1905, an in-
crease of 42. The daily average for
the year ended June 30, 1906, was
2,542, as against 2,569 for the fiscal year
ended June 30, 1905, an increase of 27.
In the daily average number of patients
for the year. During the year there
were admitted to the hospital 619 pa-
tients, making a total of 3,167 patients
under treatment. Of the total number
admitted 496 were from civil life and
123 from the army, navy, and public
health and marine hospital service. The
total number of discharges for the
year, including the deaths, was 571.
Dr. White also reports that the im-
proved, 134; unimproved, 40; died, 218;
not insane, 2."

Accounting System.

Of the accounting system, Dr. White
says:

"The work of bringing the accounting
system into conformity with the most
approved business methods has been
continued during the past year. In
fact, this work has now been in pro-
gress for nearly two years. While we
are still far from having solved all the
problems, we have accomplished a very
great deal in adopting greater uniform-
ity of accounts in locating avenues of
waste, and in placing the accounts of
the different departments on such a
basis that the results of each one can
be analyzed and compared. The ex-
treme complexity of the problem that
confronted the hospital when an effort
was made to bring the accounts into
appreciated to some extent by con-
sidering what the institution embodies."

"There are several libraries, both
general and general, a large storeroom,
from which supplies are issued to
the several departments; a branch
of accounts in the exchange, sew-
ing and mending rooms, a tailor shop,
a bake shop, and twelve kitchens, in
which are preserved and canned fruits,
jellies, etc. There is a dairy farm from
which the milk is secured and a pas-
teurizing plant through which it all
passes before it is used. In addition to
this, all cows are tested for tuberculosis
before purchase and periodically after-
ward by a visiting veterinary surgeon."

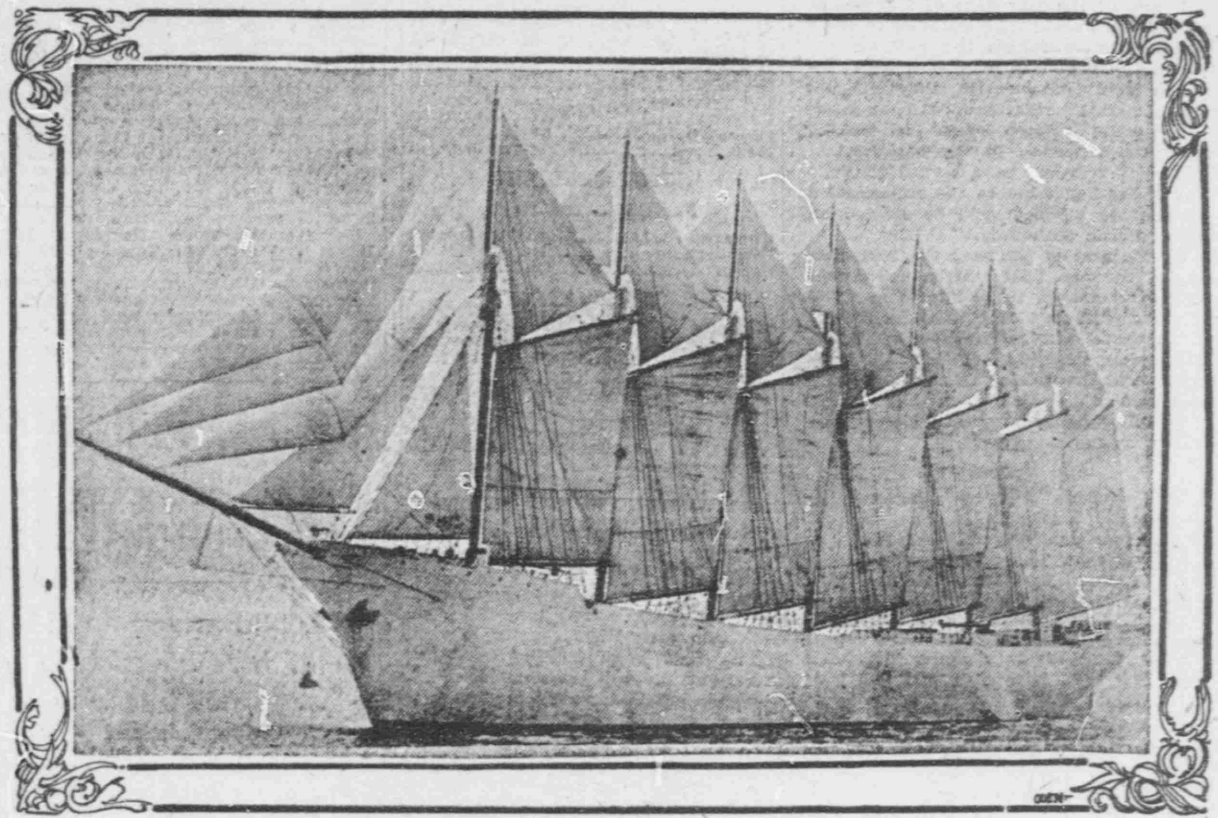
Dr. White also reports that the op-
portunities for scientific treatment of
patients are greatly improved.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return

Every Saturday and Sunday via Pen-
sylvania Railroad. Tickets good return-
ing until Sunday night. All regular
trains except "Congressional Limited."

Adv.

The Thos. W. Lawson Wrecked; Largest Sailing Vessel Afloat Turns Turtle, Killing Nineteen



SCHOONER THOMAS W. LAWSON,
Only Seven-Master Ever Built, Which Was Driven on Rocks and Turned Turtle Off English Coast This Morning.

DRIVEN ON ROCKS OF SCILLY ISLES BY TERRIFIC GALE

Captain and Men Refused
to Leave, and One Sur-
vivor Tells Story.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The seven-
masted schooner Thomas W. Law-
son, the largest sailing vessel afloat
in the world, was lost early today off the
Scilly Islands, to the southwest of
the English coast.

One man, a Londoner, named
George Allen, survives out of a crew
of twenty men. Allen, who was car-
ried more dead than alive to St.
Agnes' Island, recovered sufficiently
to say that the vessel was literally
rolled bottom upwards by the ter-
rific seas.

The hull remains off the islands,
surging at her anchor chains. Evi-
dently her seven masts made her
top heavy, and over she rolled.

Sixteen Men Went Down.

The survivor's story is that there
were twenty men in the crew. He is
sure that no more survive. He last
saw the captain, mate, and pilot lashed
to the mast.

Captain Dew and his crew might have
escaped, when the ship was first driven
on the rocks, but they refused to
leave their posts.

The Lawson, which was chartered to
the Standard Oil Company, was bound
from Philadelphia to London. Driven
out of her course by the terrific storm,
she anchored last night off the islands.
Captain Dew evidently feared she
would otherwise drive on the rocks.

Refused to Leave Vessel.

Two lifeboats put off to her assist-
ance, but the captain said he preferred
to stick to his boat, and his crew stood
by him. One of the lifeboats men got
aboard the schooner at peril of his
life to pilot her past the islands as
soon as the gale moderated. Both life-
boats got ashore the men nearly dead
from exposure.

Watchers ashore, who had witnessed
the vessel's "battle" with the storm,
saw the Lawson's lights until 2 a. m.,
when they suddenly vanished. At dawn
the ship was seen floating bottom-up-
ward in an oil sea.

Saw Men on Island.

Several men who afterward proved to
be members of the crew, were seen, as
they were being rescued, on Annet Island,
an uninhabited rock forming one of the
Scilly group.

A lifeboat crew sent to the rescue
found three of the men already dead,
and Allen semi-conscious from suffer-
ing. The survivor was taken to St.
Agnes Island, where after several hours
he partly revived.

It is believed the other sailors cer-
tainly drowned, as they would, un-
doubtedly, have heard before this had
any survived.

The gale is steadily increasing in vi-
olence, and the coast with the wreck
is feared the total loss of
life will be heavy. All the lifeboats
are at work.

Lawson Escaped Twice Before; Cost \$250,000

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The seven-masted
schooner Thomas W. Lawson, which
was lost off the English coast, is owned
(Continued on Ninth Page.)

EXTORTIONATE GAS RATES DENOUNCED BY MAJOR HAWKS

Praises Times Crusade in
Stirring Address to East
End Citizens.

Resolutions endorsing The Times' fight
for cheaper gas and urging the mem-
bers of the East End Suburban Citizens'
Association to be up and doing, were
introduced by Maj. E. L. Hawks, presi-
dent of the District Realty Company,
and unanimously adopted by the as-
sociation at its last meeting.

Major Hawks complimented The
Times for its crusade against the gas
monopoly, and its wholehearted en-
deavors to obtain a better quality of
gas at a cheaper rate. He said The
Times has shown its interest in behalf
of the long-suffering public and de-
clared that the people of the District, through
their citizens' associations, business
bodies, and other channels should be
united in a common effort to bring
about a reduction in the gas rates.

Not Too Late for Help.

"I believe that even at this late day
the people can make the gas monopoly
render justice to long-suffering citizens,"
said Major Hawks. "The gas company
should be compelled to give the citizens
of the District gas at 5 cents, and at
that price the monopoly could make a
fair living profit." Mr. Hawks' address
was a stirring one, and he was often
interrupted with applause.

He said the present charge for gas is
unfair and unjust, and some remedial
steps should be taken immediately.
He said the gas company is a monopoly,
and it is unreasonable and out of
all proportion to the commodity fur-
nished.

In Other Cities.

Major Hawks pointed out that it had
been shown by authoritative official
statistics, treating the cost of manufacture
and delivery of gas, that the commodity
could be, and is being, sold in many
other large cities at a much lower rate
than charged in the District. In a num-
ber of instances, he said, the rate was
fixed voluntarily by the gas companies,
which did not seem to gouge the public
decide in and decade out.

"If gas can be sold cheaper in other
large cities farther away from the coal
supply than Washington, which is in
close touch with the coal fields, why,
I ask, are we paying an extortionate
price for our gas?" queried Major
Hawks.

He referred to Washington's geo-
graphical location, and declared that the
Washington gas monopoly on a small
scale had built up a public utility of
great value out of the unreasonable
profits demanded of the masses, and
he was paying fat dividends and big in-
terest on an inflated capitalization that
was unfair to the people.

Wood Urges Conservatism.

James M. Wood, secretary of the as-
sociation, favored a more conservative
investigation of the cost of manufac-
ture and delivery of gas and urged that
the matter be looked into in a cold busi-
ness-like way before determining upon
a rate of charge that might be unfair
to the gas company. He said he was
in favor of a sliding scale of prices and
would like to see the price fixed at 90
cents and if it was shown later that a
profit could be made on a lower charge
he would favor the reduction. Secre-
tary Wood brought up the gas question
at the meeting.

Gen. S. S. Yoder, president of the
Washington Gas, Spring and Gravel
Electric Railway Company, and a pro-
minent real estate owner, favored the as-
sociation going on record as in favor of
cheaper gas, but suggested no price.

Have You a Hurried Printing Order?
Let us execute it. Globe Printing Co.,
14th & E. sts. n.w.—Adv.

PRESIDENT NOT A FOE OF HUGHES?

State Senator Page
Visits White House
Today.

Says Roosevelt Is Not
Antagonistic to the
Governor.

Will Return Soon for
Another "Friendly
Talk."

What is regarded on nearly every
hand as a movement to bring about
closer relations between the Presi-
dent and Governor Hughes devel-
oped at the White House today in
a conference between President
Roosevelt and State Senator Alfred
R. Page, of New York. Senator
Page is the right-hand man of
Governor Hughes, his chief spokes-
man, and probably closer to him
than any other New York politician.

On leaving the White House Sena-
tor Page declared the President had
not voiced any antagonism to the
governor, but "quite the contrary."

President Not Antagonistic.

He predicted that the President, pro-
viding he found he could not nominate
Taft, would not oppose the nomination
of Governor Hughes in the convention.
He regards Governor Hughes as gain-
ing in strength, and let it be known
that there would be great Hughes activity
from now on, engineered by the govern-
or's friends.

Not the least significant statement
made by Mr. Page when he left the
White House was that he would see
the President again. He will return to New
York, probably today, and said he did
not expect to see Mr. Roosevelt before
he went back, but that he would be
back in Washington early in January.
He declared the friends of Governor
Hughes would become highly active
without delay, that they would under-
take plans with reference to control of
the New York delegation, and that he
believed the governor would have the
delegation.

Watch Results.

"Can you say in any detail what these
plans are?"

"No. But just watch where you see
dust fly."

"A great deal has been said, Sena-
tor Page, about antagonism between
the President and Governor Hughes. Is
such talk warranted?"

"Some of the indiscreet friends of
both men may have indulged in talk
of this kind. I don't believe there is
any antagonism. By this I do not mean
that President Roosevelt is going to get out
and shake hands with the house tops that he
is for Governor Hughes."

It was in this connection Mr. Page
predicted the President would not op-
pose the nomination of Governor Hughes to
confer with the President in an effort to bet-
ter relations.

Hughes Strengthened.

"Do you believe the President's an-
nouncement he would not take another
nomination has strengthened the govern-
or?"

"Undoubtedly it has. There have been
many men in New York and elsewhere
who admire the President as well as the
governor, but were not willing to sup-
port the governor while they were un-
certain what the President would do."

"The President is for Taft undoubtedly."

"Of course, the President is for Taft,
although he did not say so in his talk
with me. He will unquestionably do
all he can, reasonably and honorably,
to have Taft nominated."

"What have you found as to Hughes' sentiment since you reached Wash- ington?"

"I have found the sentiment for him
is very strong. I was surprised at the
support he has among public men, and
to learn how well known he is, espe-
cially in the West."

"What about second-choice strength
for Taft in New York?"

"Well, said the Senator with a smile,
"I am not much on playing for places.
I prefer to pick the winner."

Letter Explains Stand.

When Senator Page was reminded
that many were inclined to criticize
Governor Hughes on the ground that no
one knew whether he had any tariff
views or views on other great national
questions, and was asked whether he
could himself elucidate these views, he
replied:

"All I have to say as to that is, just
read what he has to say in his letter of
acceptance."

The utterances of Senator Page today
are looked on as of no little moment,
in view of the impression that many call-
ers at the White House have got in re-
cent months that the President would
fight the nomination of Hughes tooth
and nail, the President, while he is
earnest for Taft, would not carry his
reputed hostility to Hughes to the point
of throwing his strength to some "read-
only" merely to keep Hughes out of
it when he saw Taft could not be
named.